

SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM LLP
333 West Wacker Drive, Suite 2100
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 407-0700
John Wm. Butler, Jr.
John K. Lyons
Ron E. Meisler

- and -

SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM LLP
Four Times Square
New York, New York 10036
(212) 735-3000
Kayalyn A. Marafioti (KM 9632)
Thomas J. Matz (TM 5986)

Attorneys for Delphi Corporation, et al.,
Debtors and Debtors-in-Possession

Delphi Legal Information Hotline:
Toll Free: (800) 718-5305
International: (248) 813-2689

Delphi Legal Information Website:
<http://www.delphidocket.com>

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----	x	
	:	
In re	:	Chapter 11
	:	
DELPHI CORPORATION, <u>et al.</u> ,	:	Case No. 05-____ (____)
	:	
Debtors.	:	(Jointly Administered)
	:	
-----	x	

MOTION FOR ORDER
UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 362, 503, AND 546 AND
FED. R. BANKR. P. 9019 ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES
FOR TREATMENT OF RECLAMATION CLAIMS

("RECLAMATION MOTION")

Delphi Corporation ("Delphi") and certain of its subsidiaries and affiliates (the "Affiliate Debtors"),¹ debtors and debtors-in-possession in the above-captioned cases (collectively, the "Debtors"), hereby submit this motion (the "Motion") for an order under 11 U.S.C. §§ 362, 503, and 546 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019 (a) providing administrative expense treatment for certain holders of valid reclamation claims and (b) establishing procedures for the resolution and payment of reclamation claims. In support of this Motion, the Debtors rely on the Affidavit Of Robert S. Miller, Jr. In Support Of Chapter 11 Petitions And First Day Orders, sworn to October 8, 2005. In further support of this Motion, the Debtors respectfully represent as follows:

Background

A. The Chapter 11 Filings

1. On October 8, 2005 (the "Petition Date"), each of the Debtors filed a voluntary petition in this Court for reorganization relief under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1330, as amended (the "Bankruptcy Code"). The Debtors continue to operate their businesses and manage their properties as debtors-in-possession pursuant to sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors have moved this Court for an order for joint administration of these chapter 11 cases.

¹ In addition to Delphi, the following entities are debtors in these related cases : ASEC Manufacturing General Partnership, ASEC Sales General Partnership, Aspire, Inc., Delco Electronics Overseas Corporation, Delphi Automotive Systems (Holding), Inc., Delphi Automotive Systems Global (Holding), Inc., Delphi Automotive Systems Human Resources LLC, Delphi Automotive Systems International, Inc., Delphi Automotive Systems Korea, Inc., Delphi Automotive Systems LLC, Delphi Automotive Systems Overseas Corporation, Delphi Automotive Systems Risk Management Corp., Delphi Automotive Systems Services LLC, Delphi Automotive Systems Tennessee, Inc., Delphi Automotive Systems Thailand, Inc., Delphi China LLC, Delphi Connection Systems, Delphi Diesel Systems Corp., Delphi Electronics (Holding) LLC, Delphi Foreign Sales Corporation, Delphi Integrated Service Solutions, Inc., Delphi International Holdings Corp., Delphi International Services, Inc., Delphi Liquidation Holding Company, Delphi LLC, Delphi Mechatronic Systems, Inc., Delphi Medical Systems Colorado Corporation, Delphi Medical Systems Corporation, Delphi Medical Systems Texas Corporation, Delphi NY Holdings Corporation, Delphi Services Holding Corporation, Delphi Technologies, Inc., DREAL, Inc., Environmental Catalysts, LLC, Exhaust Systems Corporation, Packard Hughes Interconnect Company, Specialty Electronics, Inc., and Specialty Electronics International Ltd.

2. No trustee, examiner, or creditors' committee has been appointed in the Debtors' cases.

3. The Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. This matter is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2).

4. The statutory predicates for the relief requested herein are sections 362, 503, and 546 of the Bankruptcy Code and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019.

B. Current Business Operations Of The Debtors

5. With more than 180,000 employees worldwide, global 2004 revenues of approximately \$28.6 billion and global assets as of August 31, 2005 of approximately \$17.1 billion,² Delphi ranks as the fifth largest public company business reorganization in terms of revenues, and the thirteenth largest public company business reorganization in terms of assets. Delphi's non-U.S. subsidiaries are not chapter 11 debtors, will continue their business operations without supervision from the Bankruptcy Court, and will not be subject to the chapter 11 requirements of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

6. Over the past century, the operations which are now owned by Delphi have become a leading global technology innovator with significant engineering resources and technical competencies in a variety of disciplines. Today, the Company is arguably the single largest global supplier of vehicle electronics, transportation components, integrated systems and modules, and other electronic technology. The Company's technologies and products are present in more than 75 million vehicles on the road worldwide. The Company supplies products to nearly every major global automotive original equipment manufacturer with 2004 sales to its

² The aggregated financial data used in this Motion generally consists of consolidated information from Delphi and its worldwide subsidiaries and affiliates.

former parent, General Motors Corporation, equaling approximately \$15.4 billion and sales to each of Ford Motor Company, DaimlerChrysler Corporation, Renault/Nissan Motor Company, Ltd., and Volkswagen Group exceeding \$850 million.

7. As part of its growth strategy, Delphi has established an expansive global presence with a network of manufacturing sites, technical centers, sales offices, and joint ventures located in every major region of the world. In the U.S., the Debtors employ approximately 50,600 people. Those employees work in approximately 44 manufacturing sites and 13 technical centers across the country, and in Delphi's worldwide headquarters and customer center located in Troy, Michigan. Approximately 34,750 of these individuals are hourly employees, 96% of whom are represented by approximately 49 different international and local unions. Outside the United States, the Company's foreign entities employ more than 134,000 people, supporting 120 manufacturing sites and 20 technical centers across nearly 40 countries worldwide.

8. Delphi was incorporated in Delaware in 1998 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of GM. Prior to January 1, 1999, GM conducted the Company's business through various divisions and subsidiaries. Effective January 1, 1999, the assets and liabilities of these divisions and subsidiaries were transferred to Delphi and its subsidiaries and affiliates in accordance with the terms of a Master Separation Agreement between Delphi and GM. In connection with these transactions, Delphi accelerated its evolution from a North American-based, captive automotive supplier to a global supplier of components, integrated systems, and modules for a wide range of customers and applications. Although GM is still the Company's single largest customer, today more than half of Delphi's revenue is generated from non-GM sources.

9. Due to the significant planning that goes into each vehicle model, Delphi's efforts to generate new business do not immediately affect its financial results, because supplier selection in the auto industry is generally finalized several years prior to the start of production of the vehicle. When awarding new business, which is the foundation for the Company's forward revenue base, customers are increasingly concerned with the financial stability of their supply base. The Debtors believe that they will maximize stakeholder value and the Company's future prospects if they stabilize their businesses and continue to diversify their customer base. The Debtors also believe that this must be accomplished in advance of the expiration of certain benefit guarantees between GM and certain of Delphi's unions representing most of its U.S. hourly employees which coincides with the expiration of the Company's U.S. collective bargaining agreements in the fall of 2007.

C. Events Leading to the Chapter 11 Filing

10. In the first two years following Delphi's separation from GM, the Company generated more than \$2 billion in net income. Every year thereafter, however, with the exception of 2002, the Company has suffered losses. In calendar year 2004, the Company reported a net operating loss of \$482 million on \$28.6 billion in net sales. Reflective of a downturn in the marketplace, Delphi's financial condition has deteriorated further in the first six months of 2005. The Company experienced net operating losses of \$608 million for the first six months of calendar year 2005 on six-month net sales of \$13.9 billion, which is approximately \$1 billion less in sales than during the same time period in calendar year 2004.³

11. The Debtors believe that three significant issues have largely contributed to the deterioration of the Company's financial performance: (a) increasingly unsustainable U.S.

³ Reported net losses in calendar year 2004 were \$4.8 billion, reflecting a \$4.1 billion tax charge, primarily related to the recording of a valuation allowance on the U.S. deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2004.

legacy liabilities and operational restrictions driven by collectively bargained agreements, including restrictions preventing the Debtors from exiting non-strategic, non-profitable operations, all of which have the effect of creating largely fixed labor costs, (b) a competitive U.S. vehicle production environment for domestic OEMs resulting in the reduced number of motor vehicles that GM produces annually in the United States and related pricing pressures, and (c) increasing commodity prices.

12. In light of these factors, the Company determined that it would be imprudent and irresponsible to defer addressing and resolving its U.S. legacy liabilities, product portfolio, operational issues and forward looking revenue requirements. Having concluded that pre-filing discussions with its Unions and GM were not leading to the implementation of a plan sufficient to address the Debtors' issues on a timely basis, the Company determined to commence these chapter 11 cases for its U.S. businesses to complete the Debtors' transformation plan and preserve value.

13. Through the reorganization process, the Debtors intend to achieve competitiveness for Delphi's core U.S. operations by modifying or eliminating non-competitive legacy liabilities and burdensome restrictions under current labor agreements and realigning Delphi's global product portfolio and manufacturing footprint to preserve the Company's core businesses. This will require negotiation with key stakeholders over their respective contributions to the restructuring plan or, absent consensual participation, the utilization of the chapter 11 process to achieve the necessary cost savings and operational effectiveness envisioned in the Company's transformation plan. The Debtors believe that a substantial segment of Delphi's U.S. business operations must be divested, consolidated, or wound-down through the chapter 11 process.

14. Upon the conclusion of this process, the Debtors expect to emerge from chapter 11 as a stronger, more financially sound business with viable U.S. operations that are well-positioned to advance global enterprise objectives. In the meantime, Delphi will marshal all of its resources to continue to deliver value and high-quality products to its customers globally. Additionally, the Company will preserve and continue the strategic growth of its non-U.S. operations and maintain its prominence as the world's premier auto supplier.

Relief Requested

15. By this Motion, the Debtors seek entry of an order (i) providing administrative treatment for certain holders of valid reclamation claims and (ii) establishing procedures for the resolution and payment of valid reclamation claims against the Debtors.

16. Under section 546(c)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code, the court may deny reclamation to a seller of goods with a statutory or common law right of reclamation (a "Seller") if the court grants the Seller's claim (to the extent that the Seller proves the validity and amount of its alleged reclamation claim) an administrative expense priority pursuant to section 503(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. By this Motion, the Debtors thus request that this Court grant administrative treatment to the valid claim of any Seller (i) who timely demands in writing reclamation of Goods (as defined below) pursuant to section 546(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code and section 2-702 of the Uniform Commercial Code as enacted under applicable state law (the "UCC"), (ii) whose Goods the Debtors have accepted for delivery, (iii) who specifically identifies the Goods to be reclaimed and thus proves the validity and amount of its reclamation claim, and (iv) whose Goods the Debtors do not agree to make available for pick-up by the Seller.

17. Debtors request that the amount of the administrative claim and the method of payment be as ordered by this Court or as determined pursuant to the Court-authorized global reclamation procedures proposed herein.

18. Moreover, the Debtors request that this Court authorize the Debtors to make Goods available for pick-up by any reclaiming Seller (i) who timely demands in writing reclamation of Goods pursuant to section 546(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code and section 2-702 of the UCC, (ii) whose Goods the Debtors have accepted for delivery, and (iii) who properly identifies the Goods to be reclaimed, provided that the Debtors agree to a return of the Goods rather than granting to the Seller an administrative claim or other form of consideration as permitted under the Bankruptcy Code. Additionally, the Debtors request this Court to prohibit the reclamation claimants and others from seeking to reclaim, or interfering with the delivery of, the Goods outside of the parameters of the Reclamation Procedures (as defined below). Such relief will facilitate the uninterrupted operation of the Debtors' businesses.

19. The Debtors also seek entry of an order instituting uniform procedures under section 546 of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 9019 pursuant to which Sellers must submit reclamation claims, authorizing the Debtors to conduct settlement negotiations to reconcile and pay each such claim, and enjoining reclamation claimants from pursuing payment of reclamation claims by alternative means.

Basis For Relief

20. As a result of the commencement of these cases, the Debtors expect to receive numerous reclamation claims pursuant to section 546(c) of the Bankruptcy Code demanding that the Debtors return certain goods (collectively, the "Goods") purportedly delivered to the Debtors on or prior to the commencement of these cases (collectively, the "Reclamation Claims").

21. It is of paramount importance for the Debtors to maintain normal business operations and avoid costly and distracting litigation relating to Reclamation Claims. If the Debtors are unable to establish a global set of reclamation procedures to resolve the Reclamation Claims, they will be faced with the prospect of simultaneously defending multiple reclamation adversary proceedings at a time when the Debtors need to focus on critical aspects of the reorganization process.

22. The Debtors believe that many of the Reclamation Claims that they receive may be valid, in whole or in part, subject to certain defenses the Debtors may have to such demands. In addition, while the Debtors do not concede that any of the elements necessary to prove a right of reclamation will be shown by any of their vendors, the Debtors seek to adopt a uniform procedure for determining and settling all valid Reclamation Claims so that litigation regarding Reclamation Claims does not interfere with the Debtors' reorganization efforts.

Proposed Reclamation Procedures

23. By this Motion, the Debtors also seek an order (the "Reclamation Order") authorizing and approving the Debtors' adoption and implementation of the following procedures (the "Reclamation Procedures") for reconciling Reclamation Claims (as reconciled and agreed to by the Debtors and the holder of a Reclamation Claim and/or approved by this Court, each, an "Allowed Reclamation Claim"):

(a) Reclamation Demands:

(i) All Sellers seeking to reclaim Goods from the Debtors would be required to submit a written demand (a "Reclamation Demand"):

(1) before 10 days after receipt of such Goods by the Debtors; or

- (2) if such 10-day period expires after the Petition Date, before 20 days after receipt of such Goods by the Debtors.
 - (ii) Such a Reclamation Demand must identify with specificity the Goods for which reclamation is sought and the basis for the Reclamation Claim.
 - (iii) Any Seller who fails to timely submit a Reclamation Demand pursuant to section 546 of the Bankruptcy Code would be deemed to have waived its right to payment on any purported Reclamation Claim.
- (b) The Statement Of Reclamation
- (i) Within 90 days after the Petition Date or receipt of a timely Reclamation Demand, whichever is later, the Debtors would provide the Seller with a copy of the Reclamation Order and a statement of reclamation (the "Statement Of Reclamation" or the "Statement").
 - (ii) The Statement Of Reclamation would set forth the extent and basis, if any, upon which the Debtors believe the underlying Reclamation Claim is not legally valid (the "Reconciled Reclamation Claim"). In addition, the Statement would identify any defenses that the Debtors choose to reserve, notwithstanding any payment of the Reconciled Reclamation Claim (the "Reserved Defenses").
 - (iii) Sellers who are in agreement with the Reconciled Reclamation Claim as contained in the Statement Of Reclamation may indicate such assent on the Statement Of Reclamation and return the Statement to the Debtors' representative as set forth in such Statement, with copies to Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, 333 West Wacker Drive, Suite 2100, Chicago, Illinois 60606 (Att'n: John K. Lyons, Esq. and Allison Verderber Herriott, Esq.) within 60 days after the date of receipt of the Statement Of Reclamation (the "Reconciliation Deadline").
 - (iv) Sellers who are in disagreement with the Reconciled Reclamation Claim as contained in the

Statement Of Reclamation (the "Dissenting Sellers") must indicate such dissent on the Statement Of Reclamation and return the Statement by the Reconciliation Deadline as provided in subparagraph (iii) above. A Statement Of Reclamation returned under this subparagraph must be accompanied by:

- (1) a copy of the Reclamation Demand together with any evidence of the date such Reclamation Demand was sent and received;
 - (2) the identity of the Debtor that ordered the products and the identity of the Seller from whom the Goods were ordered;
 - (3) any evidence demonstrating when the Goods were shipped and received;
 - (4) copies of the respective Debtor's and Seller's purchase orders, invoices, and proofs of delivery, together with a description of the Goods shipped; and
 - (5) a statement identifying which information on the Debtors' Statement Of Reclamation is incorrect, specifying the correct information, and stating any legal basis for the objection.
- (v) The failure of a Dissenting Seller to materially comply with subparagraph (iv) above would constitute a waiver of such Dissenting Seller's right to object to the proposed treatment and allowed amount of such Reclamation Claim, unless the Court orders otherwise.
- (vi) Any Seller who fails to return the Statement Of Reclamation by the Reconciliation Deadline or who returns the Statement Of Reclamation by the Reconciliation Deadline but fails to indicate assent or dissent would be deemed to have assented to the Reconciled Reclamation Claim.
- (c) Fixing The Amount Of The Reclamation Claim:
- (i) Each Reclamation Claim of (i) all Sellers who return the Statement Of Reclamation by the

Reconciliation Deadline and indicate their assent to the Reconciled Reclamation Claim as contained in the Statement Of Reclamation, (ii) all Sellers who fail to return the Statement Of Reclamation by the Reconciliation Deadline, and (iii) all Sellers who return the Statement Of Reclamation by the Reconciliation Deadline but who fail to indicate either assent or dissent would be deemed an Allowed Reclamation Claim in the amount of the Reconciled Reclamation Claim.

(ii) The Debtors would be authorized to negotiate with all Dissenting Sellers and to adjust each such Seller's Reconciled Reclamation Claim either upward or downward to reach an agreement regarding the Dissenting Seller's Reclamation Claim. The Debtors would also be authorized to include any Reserved Defenses as part of any such agreement. In the event the Debtors and a Dissenting Seller are able to settle on the amount and treatment of the Dissenting Seller's Reclamation Claim, the Reclamation Claim would be deemed an Allowed Reclamation Claim in the settled amount.

(iii) In the event that no consensual resolution of the Dissenting Seller's Reclamation Demand is reached within 60 days of the Reconciliation Deadline (or such later date as the parties agree), the Debtors would file a motion for determination of the Dissenting Seller's Reclamation Claim and set such motion for hearing at the next regularly-scheduled omnibus hearing occurring more than 20 days after the filing of the motion for determination, unless another hearing date is agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Court (the "Determination Hearing"). The Dissenting Seller's Reclamation Claim, if any, will be deemed an Allowed Reclamation Claim as fixed by the Court at the Determination Hearing or as agreed to by the Debtors and the Dissenting Seller prior to a determination by the Court at the Determination Hearing.

(d) Treatment Of Allowed Reclamation Claims:

- (i) The Debtors may at any point in these Reclamation Procedures satisfy in full any Reclamation Claim or Allowed Reclamation Claim by making the Goods at issue available for pick-up by the Seller or Dissenting Seller.
- (ii) All Allowed Reclamation Claims for which the Debtors choose not to make the Goods available for pick-up would be paid in full as an administrative expense pursuant to a confirmed plan of reorganization, or earlier, in whole or in part, in the Debtors' sole discretion.

24. The Debtors request that they be permitted to reconcile and pay Allowed Reclamation Claims pursuant to the Reclamation Procedures without need for further order of this Court. In the event that an Allowed Reclamation Claim, in whole or in part, is paid earlier than the effective date of a confirmed plan of reorganization, all such payments would be subject to any Reserved Defenses. Reserved Defenses would be deemed waived by the Debtors on the earlier of such effective date or the date which is one year following the last payment of an Allowed Reclamation Claim. The Debtors request that such date could be extended by agreement of the parties or by this Court, upon request of the Debtors.

25. The Debtors further propose that satisfaction of an Allowed Reclamation Claim pursuant to the Reclamation Procedures would constitute a waiver, release, discharge, and satisfaction of any and all rights and claims that the holder of the Allowed Reclamation Claim has ever had, or hereafter could, will, or may have, against the Debtors arising from, or in connection with, the Goods constituting the basis for the Allowed Reclamation Claim, and of any other reclamation rights for the same Goods that the holder of the Allowed Reclamation Claim has asserted against the Debtors.

26. The Debtors respectfully request that by the payment and acceptance under the Reclamation Procedures set forth herein, the Debtors and the holder of the Allowed

Reclamation Claim be deemed to agree that the Debtors do not in any way waive any claims they may have against any vendor relating to preferential or fraudulent transfers, or other potential avoidance actions, claims, counterclaims, or offsets with respect to that vendor. Rather, the Debtors expressly reserve their rights to pursue such claims, and any and all other claims they may seek to advance against any vendor in the future, other than those arising specifically in connection with the Allowed Reclamation Claim. The Debtors specifically reserve the right to object on any grounds to any claim filed by a Seller.

27. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed an admission as to the solvency or insolvency of the Debtors as the Petition Date.

28. The Debtors propose that the holder of an Allowed Reclamation Claim, by accepting payment in accordance with the Reclamation Procedures, be deemed to warrant that it has not assigned any of its rights to its Reclamation Claim.

Exclusive Remedy

29. The Debtors respectfully request that this Court establish the Reclamation Procedures as the sole and exclusive method permitted with respect to the resolution and payment of Reclamation Claims asserted against the Debtors. The Debtors further request that (i) all Sellers be prohibited from seeking any other treatment for their Reclamation Claims than is permitted by the Reclamation Procedures and (ii) all parties be prohibited from commencing adversary proceedings against the Debtors in respect of Reclamation Claims.

Applicable Authority

30. Reclamation rights generally are governed by section 2-702(2) of the Uniform Commercial Code. Section 2-702(2) allows a seller of goods, upon discovering that the buyer has received the goods on credit while insolvent, to reclaim the goods upon a demand made within ten days after the buyer's receipt of the goods. If a written misrepresentation of the

buyer's solvency has been made to the seller within three months before the delivery of the goods, the ten-day limit does not apply.

31. Pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 546(c), a seller of goods to a debtor, in the ordinary course of the seller's business, retains its statutory or common law right to reclaim such goods so long as it complies with the additional requirements of section 546(c). 11 U.S.C. § 546(c).

32. When read together, reclamation claims under section 546(c) of the Bankruptcy Code and section 2-702 of the UCC are subject to an array of defenses, including the following:

- (a) a seller has no right to reclaim goods delivered to a debtor which was solvent when the goods were delivered;
- (b) a seller has a right to reclaim only those goods delivered without the Seller's knowledge of the buyer's insolvency;
- (c) a seller has a right to reclaim only those goods for which it made a reclamation demand before 10 days after the buyer's receipt of the goods or, if such 10-day period expires after the commencement of the bankruptcy case, before 20 days after such receipt;
- (d) the reclamation demand must be in writing;
- (e) a seller has a right to reclaim only those goods that are specifically identifiable (i.e., goods not having been commingled, altered, or manufactured into a finished product);
- (f) a seller may reclaim goods only to the extent that the goods were in the possession of the debtor at the time the reclamation demand was dispatched; and
- (g) a seller has no right to reclaim goods that have been transferred to a "buyer in the ordinary course" or a "good faith purchaser."

33. Any vendor asserting a claim for reclamation is required to demonstrate that it has satisfied all requirements entitling it to a right of reclamation under applicable state law and section 546(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code. See Gale & Lord Inc. v. Arley Corp. (In re

Arlco), 239 B.R. 261, 266 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1999) ("[t]he reclaiming seller has the burden of establishing each element of 546(c) by a preponderance of the evidence."); see also In re Victory Mkts. Inc., 212 B.R. 738, 741 (Bankr. N.D.N.Y. 1997) ("[i]t is [the seller's] burden to establish [the debtor's insolvency], along with every other element of Code § 546(c), by a preponderance of the evidence.").

34. Section 546(c) also provides a debtor with the right to continue to use goods subject to valid reclamation claims in the ordinary course of business, if the reclaiming seller is granted an administrative claim under section 503(b) of the Bankruptcy Code for the value of such goods or a lien to secure such claim. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 503(b), 546(c)(2)(A); In re Roberts Hardware Co., 103 B.R. 396 , 399(Bankr. N.D.N.Y. 1988) (granting administrative expense claim in lieu of reclamation). Conversely, if the debtor determines that the goods at issue are not necessary to the estate, section 546(c) of the Bankruptcy Code authorizes the debtor to seek to return the goods to the vendor. 11 U.S.C. § 546(c).

35. In addition, pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019(b), after notice and a hearing, the court may authorize the Debtors as debtors-in-possession to compromise or settle controversies within a class of controversies without further hearing or notice.

36. The Debtors believe that the relief requested herein will ensure the continuous supply of Goods that are vital to the Debtors' ongoing operations and integral to their successful reorganization. See Eagle Indus. Truck Mfg. Inc. v. Continental Airlines (In re Continental Airlines, Inc.), 125 B.R. 415, 417-18 (Bankr. D. Del. 1991) (denying reclamation of equipment and granting administrative expense claim to creditor where equipment was necessary to debtor's reorganization). Reclamation procedures similar to those requested herein are routinely granted by bankruptcy courts in large chapter 11 cases in order to streamline the

process of resolving reclamation claims and reduce the expense of the administration of the estate. See, e.g., In re Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., Case No. 05-11063 (RDD) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Feb. 23, 2005); In re Ultimate Elecs., Inc., Case No. 05-10104 (PJW) (Bankr. D. Del. 2005); In re Fleming Cos., Case No. 03-10945 (Bankr. D. Del. April 22, 2003); In re Eagle Food Ctrs, Inc., Case No. 03-15299 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. April 7, 2003); In re Genuity Inc., Case No. 02-43558 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Dec. 2, 2002); In re Kmart Corp., Case No. 02-02474 (SPS) (Bankr. N.D. Ill. Jan. 25, 2002 and Feb. 22, 2002).

37. Absent the relief requested in this Motion, the Debtors would be required to expend substantial time and resources either to (i) convince the Sellers of the Debtors' authority to make certain payments or (ii) establish their right to retain the Goods. The attendant disruption to the continuous flow of Goods to the Debtors would likely result in a shortage of Goods necessary to maintain certain of the Debtors' manufacturing operations. Given Debtors' use of "just in time" inventory systems, without these Goods such manufacturing facilities may be forced to shut down, which would in turn cause the potential shut down of the facilities of the Debtors' large original equipment manufacturer customers, thereby risking large damage claims and jeopardizing the Debtors' opportunity to achieve a successful reorganization. See In re Griffin Retreading Co., 795 F.2d 676, 679-80 (8th Cir. 1986) (affirming grant of administrative claims because such claims provide flexibility to the bankrupt estate by permitting use of property necessary for a successful reorganization and protecting the Seller without placing the plan in jeopardy).

38. The Debtors submit that implementing the Reclamation Procedures is a sound exercise of their business judgment and is necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of section 546(c). The Debtors believe that their ability to reconcile the Reclamation

Claims in this uniform manner will assist in the consensual resolution of such demands and, ultimately, the maximization of value for the Debtors' estates and creditors.

39. Furthermore, the Debtors would avoid unnecessary litigation costs which would arise in connection with non-consensual resolutions of the Reclamation Claims. If the Reclamation Procedures are not approved and implemented, it can be expected that creditors will file adversary proceedings against the Debtors, thereby increasing the Debtors' costs to defend piecemeal litigation. The Reclamation Procedures will effectively and efficiently streamline the process of resolving these claims for the Debtors and the holders of the Reclamation Claims. It is therefore in the best interests of the Debtors, and their respective estates, and creditors, to implement the Reclamation Procedures.

Notice

40. Notice of this Motion has been provided by facsimile, electronic transmission, overnight delivery, or hand delivery to (i) the Office of the United States Trustee, (ii) the Debtors' 50 largest unsecured creditors, (iii) counsel for the agent under the Debtors' prepetition credit facility, and (iv) counsel for the agent under the Debtors' proposed postpetition credit facility. In light of the nature of the relief requested, the Debtors submit that no other or further notice is necessary.

Memorandum Of Law

41. Because the legal points and authorities upon which this Motion relies are incorporated herein, the Debtors respectfully request that the requirement of the service and filing of a separate memorandum of law under Local Rule 9013-1(b) be deemed satisfied.

WHEREFORE the Debtors respectfully request that this Court enter an order (i) providing administrative treatment for certain holders of valid reclamation claims, (ii) establishing procedures for the resolution and payment of reclamation claims, and (iii) granting the Debtors such other and further relief as is just.

Dated: New York, New York
October 8, 2005

SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER
& FLOM LLP

By: s/ John Wm. Butler, Jr.
John Wm. Butler, Jr. (pro hac vice motion pending)
John K. Lyons
Ron E. Meisler
333 West Wacker Drive, Suite 2100
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 407-0700

- and -

By: s/ Kayalyn A. Marafioti
Kayalyn A. Marafioti (KM 9632)
Thomas J. Matz (TM 5986)
Four Times Square
New York, New York 10036
(212) 735-3000

Attorneys for Delphi Corporation, et al.,
Debtors and Debtors-in-Possession